

Dateline **August 1, 1959**

After several postponements, the House of Representatives has scheduled public hearings for July 28-29 on bills to ban liquor sales and service on airlines.

Numerous church spokesmen, including representatives of the Methodist Board of Temperance, will testify at the hearings.

The specific bill to be considered is H.R. 169, introduced by Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D-Mass.).

Eight similar bills are pending in the House, and one in the Senate.

The hearings will be held by the subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics, headed by Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.).

The Federal Aviation Agency has been considering a change in federal regulations to ban all liquor aloft *except that provided by the airlines*. Persons bringing liquor aboard a plane and airlines serving an intoxicated person would be fined.

The Airline Pilots and Stewardesses Associations see the proposed regulation as an attempt to bypass the ban on all liquor service aloft. They have been urging such a ban for several years. The associations both feel that drinks aloft are a menace to public safety.

Reactions to this legislation should go to Congressmen and Senators and to members of the House and Senate Commerce committees.

In the wake of a record peace time budget deficit, President Eisenhower has renewed his appeals to Congress to keep federal appropriations down.

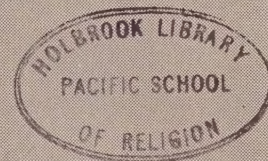
The deficit for the fiscal year just ended was \$12.5 billion.

In a letter to Rep. John Tabor, ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations committee, the

(please turn to page 2)



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- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
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CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three
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Dateline

(continued from page 1)

President asked that Congress help
balance the budget for next year.

"The present and future welfare of
the American people requires that
the skyrocketing of Federal spend-
ing be stopped," the President said.

Under current fire is the public
works appropriation bill now in the
Senate-House conference seeking a
compromise between the \$1,185,906,-
259 passed by the House and the
\$1,265,559 approved by the Senate.

The President's letter pointed out
that despite his appeals the Senate
had added 38 new projects to the
original asking. These would cost
\$700 million. The House added 44
projects involving \$500 million in
additional expenditures.

The World Refugee Year, which
began officially July 1, is an effort to
bring the plight of the world's 45,-
000,000 refugees to the attention of
people everywhere.

The chairman of the International
Committee for the World Refugee
Year, Dr. Elfan Rees of the World

of mankind." He said that Protes-
tants, Jews, Roman Catholics, Mos-
lems, and Buddhists will pray during
those days for the success of the
united effort.

Fifty nations are participating in
the special Year, and the Protestant
and Orthodox churches in this coun-
try will cooperate through the Na-
tional Council of Churches agency,
Church World Service, as well as de-
nominational agencies and boards.

The General Board of Temper-
ance executive committee has urged
that "no merger of Methodism's three
social action boards be now effected."

The committee took this action at
a July 8 meeting in Washington,
D. C. The three national agencies in-
volved are the boards of Temperance,
World Peace and Social & Economic
Relations.

The Committee took its action "in
view of the great progress now being
made by the three boards toward
the creative solution of many grave
social issues," and because of "suc-
cessful experiments currently in op-
eration as individual and interboard
projects."

The Committee also voted "to op-
pose any program of merger at the
national level until there can be a
basic study involving the rethink-
ing of responsibilities and program in
the area of Christian social con-
cerns."

It also favored separate and auton-
omous operation of the three gen-
eral boards "until adequate support
can be provided for an expanded
program in each."

The executive committee approved
the actions of its staff in planning,
promoting and distributing joint ma-
terials designed to help the local
church commission on Christian So-
cial Relations. These include the
handbook for the commission and
Contact. The Board of Temperance
also developed an annual series of
regional briefing conferences for dis-
trict and conference leaders which is
now shared jointly by the three
boards.

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Council of Churches and the Com-
mission of the Churches on Inter-
national Affairs, has announced that
a prayer crusade will be celebrated
during the weekend of July 26 in the
world's churches of all faiths.

Dr. Rees predicted that "this will
be one of the greatest single acts of
united universal prayer in the history

LAST CALL FOR DALLAS**HUMAN RELATIONS CONFERENCE***Southern Methodist University**August 31 to September 4, 1959***Sponsored by 10 General Agencies****CONFERENCE QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION**

What is our Christian witness on race? What is the nature of the present racial crisis in our Nation and the World? What can Methodists do?

KEYNOTER: Bishop Richard C. Raines, Resident Bishop, Indiana Area, North Central Jurisdiction, The Methodist Church.

WORLD VIEW AND CONCLUDING SPEAKER: His Excellency Carlos Romulo, Ambassador General of the Philippine Islands to the United States.

BISHOPS' PANEL: Chairman, Dr. Willis M. Tate, President, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr.; Bishop William C. Martin; Bishop Glenn R. Phillips; Bishop Richard C. Raines;

Bishop Roy H. Short; Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke. **PREPARATORY MATERIAL:** Dr. Daniel W. Dodson, Dr. Harvey J. D. Seifert,

and the Reverend Frank Shuler. **GROUP COORDINATOR:** Dr. Edward O. Moe. **DRAMA:** "Cry the Beloved Country." By Alan Paton, presented by The Bishop's Players.

BIBLE HOURS: Dr. Charles F. Kraft of Garrett Biblical Institute. **WORLD EVANGELIST:** Dr. Akbar Abdul Haqq of India. Member of the Billy Graham Team for Asia.

President of Henry Martyn School of Islamics at Aligarh. **FACILITIES AND FELLOWSHIP:** Texas Barbecue on the Campus. All recreational facilities are open.

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**SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC
RELATIONS**



The Steel Strike

Collective bargaining on trial as never before

Five hundred thousand steel workers are out on strike closing down 88 per cent of our nation's steel-making industry. The economic repercussions of an extended stoppage of this dimension can be very serious indeed.

We salute the position taken by our President, Dwight D. Eisenhower. While he has appealed to both sides to resolve their differences short of a walk out, he has not interfered with the collective bargaining procedures by interjecting government dictate.

His attitude and position certainly have shown a patient respect for the prerogatives of good, free, cooperative, uncoercive labor-management relations. The President has shown a faith in collective bargaining which we hope has not been misplaced.

Much more, however, is at stake in this steel strike than the mere specifics of the negotiations. The public is aroused by this industrial dispute. The general public does not want "good times" jeopardized and they fear a long steel stoppage will do just that very thing—depress our economy, extend unemployment into other areas of the business world, and possibly trip us into a depression.

Public concern growing

A growing public mind worries increasingly about a rising cost of living and further "hikes" in prices as a consequence of this industrial dispute.

A concerned segment of the nation would like to have both labor and management publicly make state-

ments of price policy by management and wage policy by the union as they relate to inflation and cost of living fluctuations.

The general public agrees that the union must face up to management's charges of "feather bedding"; that management has the general right to adopt procedures and practices of efficient operation.

The reading public realizes that increasing profits of the steel industry strengthens the demands of the worker for wage improvements and benefits. The building trades already have granted wage increases bringing the wage rates well above the demands of the steel union.

We of the Church appeal to steel labor and management to resolve their differences without delay. This time is different from any other strike. We are not expecting the absolute ideal of social justice to issue from these negotiations. However, we do hope that the parties involved fully appreciate that collective bargaining is on trial as never before.

Avoid government intervention

If it breaks down, if this dispute endures to the point of economic hurt outside steel, if it becomes necessary

for the government to step in and settle the strike, it may spell the doom of effective collective bargaining.

This would put an end to an era of improving industrial relations, of free, cooperative, uncoercive labor-management relations. A new era of complete government regulation and control of our economy would probably begin. As never before, this strike raises questions of broad public interest—questions of inflation, fair wages, just profits, and right to strike versus public interest and welfare.

Let the voice of the Christian Church be heard on these matters. Write David McDonald and R. Conrad Cooper. The Church of Christ is concerned—concerned for peace and common good, justice and good will. How therefore, can it avoid speaking on this industrial dispute?

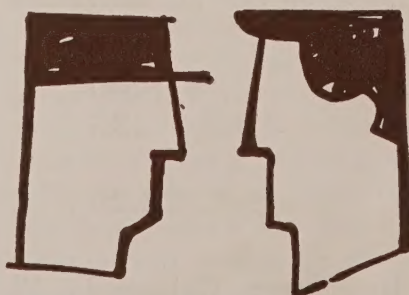
Knowledge Helps In Fighting Crime

The *Chicago Daily News* has rendered great service in a series of articles on "Mafia, the National and International Crime Syndicate."

A high ranking official of the United States has said that the story of Mafia is one that every American should know. Knowledge will increase the vigilance of our citizenry in dealing with a problem that has infested the total fabric of our society.

It would be a fine thing for Annual Conference Boards of Social and Economic Relations to assist the local church Boards and Christian Social Relations commissions in suggesting similar articles to town, county, and state newspaper editors.

Obviously a citizenry aroused on this matter is the only constructive hope for dealing with the problem. We are pleased to see, for example, that in Gary, Indiana, a strong citizens committee became an effective force in the campaign to clear that community of racketeers. One of our Methodist ministers was a leader in that committee.



by

A. Dudley Ward

A constant question for those of us who are in Social Action and who find it necessary from time to time to state our convictions by resolutions is:

Are these resolutions effective in influencing opinion to apply Christian principles and judgments to difficult social issues?

One of the most pressing problems facing the people, and in particular, the Congress of the United States, is labor legislation.

In a pre-election year Congress seldom acts with diligence on the matter, which is fraught with so much dynamite.

The Board of Social and Economic Relations is sympathetic toward labor unions. But, the board believes it has a responsibility transcending any personal attachment to a particular segment of the economy. Therefore, the board decided that the time had come for a statement on necessary labor reform. This was made in April, 1959.

The response to this resolution from those struggling with the problem in the federal administration and the committees of Congress has been amazing.

Letters have come from the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, and the chairmen and members of the Senate and House committees dealing with labor reform. Many of these, besides expressing their appreciation, also offered their own opinions and gave information on courses of action on the matter.

All the replies—now a dozen and a half—indicate a genuine delight that a responsible group within the Christian community has given the time, effort, and research to produce a well conceived and developed document on such a difficult and controversial subject.

The things we recommend may not actually become a part of Federal

legislation, but there is plenty of indication that resolutions and statements dealing with topics facing Congress and community get serious consideration when:

(1) They specifically delineate the moral and ethical foundations and implications of the issues.

(2) They deal realistically and authoritatively with the subject of the resolution.

(3) They state fairly and clearly the positions taken without malice.

(4) They are commended with grace to the politicians who are struggling with the problem.

This is one of several times in its history that indications have shown the board its action on this level is of great help to our state and Federal legislators.

We sincerely hope and recommend that local churches, annual conferences, and Boards of Social and Economic Relations take the responsibility for studying, discussing, and arriving at conclusions and judgments on social issues.

As this happens Social Action will take on a new element of responsibility and increasingly be well received. Those of us involved in Social Action in a professional and leadership way hope for this.

To you we pledge our support in providing resources and personnel to institute such concrete discussions in your own particular sphere of work.

"Oh Boy — Wait Till They Discover 'Black Beauty'"



Conference Adopts Interracial Program

At the District follow-up meeting of the Area Interracial Conference, held at Bowling Green, Ohio, last month, representatives from the churches voted for a five-point program which can begin to reverse the present trend of segregation. The program suggests:

(1) Know your own denominational pronouncements and studies on race relations, but know, too, the factual situation in your community, including the mechanism through which discrimination in housing is carried out.

(2) Design an educational program within your own church, coordinating preaching, adult education, youth education, teacher training, and Sunday School, to get these facts across.

(3) Secure commitments to a Good Neighbors' Pledge, or a Declaration of Conscience.

(4) Project Christian principle and concern into community groups and the mass media, particularly through conference with financial institutions and the real estate groups.

(5) Organize a fair housing practices committee that will:

a. Bring together minority buyers and majority sellers in an effort to overcome the artificial separation that now exists in the real estate market. This would provide a means by which a person who wishes to make his property available to all reputable and sound purchasers, and the minority family that wishes to escape the ghetto, could negotiate a rental or sale.

b. Raise \$100,000 to invest in an interracial housing project to demonstrate what can be done in integrated living.

The major things which we must keep in mind are:

a. that education and action must travel together to be effective, and

b. that if we have a will to abolish the segregated housing pattern in our community, there is no power on earth that can stop us.

Illinois Survey Shows Willingness for Integration

The poll on integration taken recently in the churches of the Rock River Conference (Ill.) by the conference Board of Social and Economic Relations was quite revealing.

The results were announced at the recent session of the Rock River Conference and published widely in the press. *Religious News Service* carried the following feature article:

"Sixty-seven Methodist Churches in northern Illinois, replying to a survey of the Church's Rock River Conference, showed a marked 'willingness' to accept integration.

"Results of the two-month survey were disclosed at the group's annual meeting here. Of the 382 member churches in the conference, 88 replied to the queries. Covered by the survey were communities of only one race and those already interracial.

"The study was conducted by the conference Board of Social and Economic Relations, of which Arnold W. Thompson of Westchester, Ill., is chairman. He pointed out that some churches distinguish between the 'desire to become interracial' and 'willingness to accept people of other races' if they come.

"Of Chicago churches in neighborhoods of only one race, 11 were willing to become interracial, eight were not. Only two churches in the suburbs were opposed, however, while 20 were willing. In other northern Illinois urban areas, the vote was four in favor and none against.

"Twenty-six churches in rural areas reported they would have no objections, while three were opposed. In communities now interracial, 15 churches already had members of other races, six other were willing to have a mixed membership, and four were opposed.

"The Rev. Charles Kosterman of La Salle, Ill., who directed the survey, said, 'Such prejudice as exists

seems to be entirely anti-Negro.' He reported no prejudice toward Asians.

"'Christian conscience and a sense of fair play,' he said, 'are in conflict with feelings nourished on fear and prejudice.' Some churches, he added, happy at their success in becoming interracial, have this advice for other churches: 'Help the congregation to remember that *we are all people of God; let them know they are really welcome; and make the church policy known.*'

"At another session, the Rock River Conference announced plans for 10 new churches a year for the next 30 years. The Rev. Richard F. Mellor, director of church extension for the group, noted that 3,500 new members have come into 19 new congregations in the past five years. These, he said, have contributed \$20 thousand in benevolence giving."

Racial Disturbances Affect Local Industry

The Nashville Tennessean on May 31, 1959, carried an article written by Garry Fullerton, education news editor, entitled "New Factories — Thing of Past In Little Rock."

This informative article clearly indicates that a turning point came in September, 1957, on the number of new industrial plants which have located in the Little Rock area.

An eye-catching statement says: "Since September, 1957, when desegregation violence at Central High School made Little Rock the center of world attention, not a single new factory has located in this city."

This is in sharp contrast to previous experience.

"Based on recent experience, if 1958 had been a typical year, Little Rock might have welcomed five new plants, with a total value of \$1 million and employing 300 persons."

"We don't say it's all because of

the school business," Everett Tucker, Jr., secretary and executive director of the Little Rock Industrial Development company, said. "There may be other factors, too. But you don't just all of a sudden run up against a blank wall like that." Mr. Tucker refers to the radical change in the establishment of new firms in the Little Rock area.

For the sake of good race relations and the strength of the economy as well, churches ought to become thoroughly involved in the problems which arise before, during, and after racial difficulties.

...more steel talk...

Now that the steel workers are striking and steel companies across the nation have slowed down or shut down, the question is whether this will be a short strike or a long, crippling one.

In view of this situation, persons in Social and Economic Relations in the Annual Conferences and the local churches should study the actual situation in the steel industry. There are obviously a variety of points of view on the complete picture.

One source of information would be the publications of the United Steelworkers Union, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For the management point of view, the booklet, "Economic Trends in The Iron and Steel Industry," by the Republic Steel Corporation deals with such problems as inflation, wages, productivity, profits, and competition.

● One of the amazing phenomena of our day is the tremendous increase in the number of stock holders in American business enterprises. It has now reached the astounding total of 12,400,000,000 separate share holders. This nearly doubles the number of share holders in 1952. Women outnumber men share holders, and about half of all the share holders earn between \$5 and \$10 thousand a year.

The general Board of Temperance strongly supports Postmaster General Summerfield in his program to prevent filthy materials from being carried in the mails.

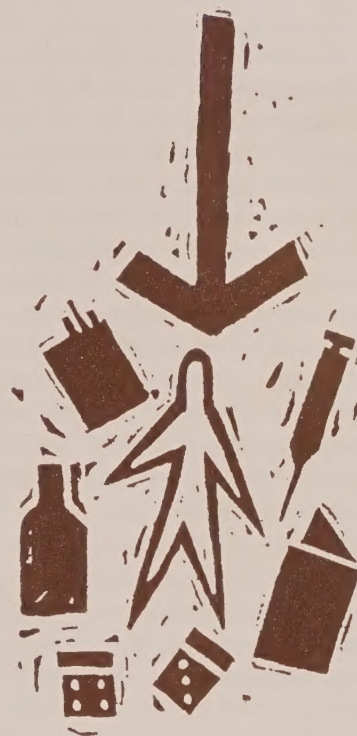
In a recent letter to Rep. Tom Murray (D-Tenn.) of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary of the board and president of the Churchmen's Commission for Decent Publications, called for continued support of Summerfield's efforts.

"The Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield deserves the wholehearted commendation of all good citizens for his courageous performance of duty in checking this unlawful and unwanted flow of vulgarity through the U. S. mails," Dr. Hooton wrote.

Citing Dr. Hooton's letter and two other letters from religious organizations, Rep. Murray told the members of the House of Representatives on July 1 that the Postmaster General is "merely carrying out his obligations under the law," and that he "should be commended, rather than condemned, for the action he has taken."

Expressing his appreciation for the support of the Board of Temperance, Summerfield answered Dr. Hooton:

"Please be assured that I shall continue in this endeavor with increased vigor. To know that my activities meet with your approval and that I have your support makes this task easier. Those misguided and confused critics who condemn us for our efforts will not deter us from awakening the public conscience to the insidious and illegal operation of the purveyors of filthy mail matter."



TEMPERANCE

In a July 16 letter to the Board of Temperance, The Post Office Department pointed out that the 293 arrests made in 1958 represented an increase of 45 per cent over the previous fiscal year. The department predicts over 300 arrests for 1959.

Commenting on the results of the program, Summerfield told the board:

"We are highly gratified by the good progress being made in our fight against obscenity in the mails. The widespread public support given our efforts and the active national and community leadership being given the program by Members of Congress, by civic and religious organizations, and by the press, radio, and TV commentators indicates that many citizens are becoming aware of the scope of the mail order obscenity racket aimed at the children of America and are horrified by its implications.

"This battle, however, is by no means won, and persistent intensive action on a nationwide scale will be necessary for a long time to come to keep obscenity out of the mails."

Suggestions offered

The Post Office Department suggests that alert parents can aid the program by mobilizing community support for the campaigns against filth, working with teachers to detect obscene materials, and helping children develop wholesome interests in good literature and art.

Civic groups, the department pointed out, can urge local postmasters to participate wholeheartedly in the program, establish a decent literature committee, and invite local judges, lawyers, and policemen to speak on what they know of the obscene traffic and means to stamp it out.

Treatment No Cure For Young Drug Users

An extremely high percentage of adolescent narcotics users return to drugs even after hospital treatment,

a recent Columbia university report indicates.

Calling for expanded research into the problem of young drug addicts, Dr. Ray Trussell, chairman of the School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine at Columbia, told of a study made at Riverside hospital in New York.

A follow-up on 247 adolescent narcotics patients admitted to the hospital in 1955 showed that 157 of them were readmitted, 129 within the first year.

There were 11 deaths in the group. "The 11 deaths," Trussell said,

"constitute a very high death rate, and recorded information indicates the majority were due to overdoses of narcotics."

In the group studied the average youth began using narcotics when he was close to 16 years old. One out of 10 began at 14 years or younger, three of these beginning at 11 years of age.

The study group interviewed 147 of the original 247 patients. Among these, only eight abstained entirely from the use of drugs, and 91 per cent returned to regular daily use of narcotics.

Counseling of Alcoholics Discussed at Institute

The pastor's job in counseling alcoholics is to establish a relationship rather than to reform, according to the Rev. Mark Shedron, director of the department of pastoral services, the National Council of Churches.

Speaking on counseling at the 1959 North Conway, N. H., Institute held the middle of June, the Rev. Shedron said that the reformation of alcoholics is in the hands of God. The theme of the institute was "Pastoral Care of Alcoholics and their Families."

Dr. Ebbe Hoff, medical director of the State Rehabilitation Program of Virginia, suggested to the conference that there are five kinds of addictions:

- (1) Mind changing drugs such as morphine;
- (2) Sleep producing drugs such as barbiturates;
- (3) General addictive drugs such as alcoholic beverages;
- (4) Food addiction such as response to danger, insecurity, and deprivation;
- (5) Work addiction such as response to guilt, inferiority, and loneliness.

"An addictive person," Dr. Hoff said, "is a person who has difficulty dealing with the present, the 'now'; and thus turns to alcohol."

He said that this is why the alcoholic must learn to live with each day to gain sobriety. Thus, the alcoholic needs the philosophy of AA



which calls for living one day at a time.

The Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., speaking on a panel concerning attitudes of churches toward alcoholism, said:

"Our problem is not just to label the alcoholic, but to help him. The Church recognizes that alcoholism is a sickness, but the will is in some way involved."

The institute adopted the following statement:

"Whether alcoholism be called disease, sickness, addiction, social problem, or sin, it demands attention.

"The clergyman as counselor has an especially important function to fulfill. Competence, however, is important and wherever possible, clergymen are urged to get clinical experience in counseling.

"The ministry of the church and synagogue is not limited to counseling, but includes the utilization of all resources—worship, the sacraments or religious duties, preaching, exposition of the scriptures, the fellowship of the congregation, and pastoral visitation—for the assistance of the alcoholic and his family."

Alcoholism Commissions Sponsor Clergy Seminars

State alcoholism commissions gave notable contributions to the alcoholism education of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish clergymen during the past year.

On April 13-14, 1959, the Arkansas State Commission sponsored a significant seminar at Camp Aldersgate, Little Rock, Ark. Leaders were Dr. Howard Clinebell, Pasadena, Calif.; John Park Lee, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Aiken Taylor, Alexandria, La.; Allison Brown, Little Rock, Ark.; and several others.

The Texas commission

The Texas commission sponsored a week long school at the University of Texas, June 21-26, 1959. A clergy seminar was set up within the framework of the school.

Frank Campbell, an active Meth-

odist layman, who heads the alcoholism program, planned a jam-packed schedule of lectures and work-shop sessions.

Dr. Kelley Barnett, of the Episcopal Seminary in Austin, headed the clergy seminar. The Rev. Thomas Shipp of Dallas, and the Rev. Robert Regan, Jr. of the General Board of Temperance, were among the panelists and lecturers. The program also included a distinguished group of national health, industrial, and social work leaders.

Other excellent institutes

On May 25-26, 1959, the Michigan State Board of Alcoholism in cooperation with the Kalamazoo County Council of Churches held a pilot Institute on Alcoholism at Western Maryland university.

Over 200 persons attended the Chicago Committee on Alcoholism held in November.

A number of other states—including North Carolina, South Carolina, the District of Columbia, and Indiana—have sponsored well planned institutes.

Cooperative clergy seminars have shown ministers of varying traditions methods for helping the alcoholic and means for prevention. Attention centers on the pastoral care of the alcoholic. In each case, however, concern for the alcoholic leads many to a further concern about other aspects of the alcohol problem.

...worth knowing...

Alcohol has the same effect on vision as the setting of a gray glass in front of the eyes, or driving with sun glasses in twilight or darkness.

The person who has been drinking needs a stronger illumination for distinguishing objects. Those that are dimly lit cannot be seen at all. When dazzled by a sharp light, the drinker takes a longer time before he can see clearly again than the non-drinker.

by Caradine R. Hooton

Your telegram to Congressman Orren Harris, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., may save many lives from unnecessary tragedy. Eight House resolutions "to prohibit serving alcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight" will come up for public hearings July 28. Wires or airmail specials from citizens you can touch will help pilots and stewardesses secure this law.

On the moral side nothing would be more helpful at this critical time than the prevention of this debasing service. The liquor interests are aided by some airlines in making respectable a custom which can seriously degrade many lives. Aircraft are licensed as carriers of people and legitimate commodities. They should not be allowed to continue to carry drinking's disease and dangers.

Congressmen are heavily pressured to by-pass legislation. The latest temptation is presented by the new Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) proposal to "fine passengers who drink to excess, or airlines serving to persons already under the influence." The only way to save the public from this farcical evasion of responsibility is for interested citizens to urge Congress to outlaw alcohol from all aircraft flights.

Some pastors ask: "Should a pastor agree to perform a wedding when he knows that alcoholic beverages will be served at the reception?"

With proper pre-marital counseling, the pastor may save himself and his people some unnecessary embarrassment. Receptions can be diplomatically discussed by any pastor who wants to make the resources of his church available to the people needing this service. The whole question of drinking can be honestly and helpfully faced without offense to any worthy person. The contracting parties will have infinitely more respect for the minister with convictions than for one who compromises.

It's a fact!

Industry's two million problem drinkers cause a loss of 36,000,000 man-days and \$1 billion annually

It has been estimated that there are over two million problem drinkers employed in business and industry. They represent approximately two per cent of all the workers in America today.

Absenteeism among these workers due to alcoholism costs employers more than 36 million man-days a year, more than double the time lost by U. S. workers because of strikes in 1957.

James F. Oates, Jr., president and chairman of Equitable Life Assurance society, told the National Council on Alcoholism that "alcoholism's direct



costs to industry must be in excess of \$1 billion annually."

Only a few years ago, most problem drinkers were dismissed from jobs because of their high rate of absenteeism. Now many companies have set up rehabilitation programs to help alcoholics recover.

Allis-Chalmers established an alcoholic rehabilitation program for its workers 11 years ago. Because of this program the absentee rate has been slashed from eight per cent to three per cent, saving the company some \$80,000 yearly. During the same period the firing rate for problem drinkers has been cut from 95 per cent to eight per cent.

New York's Consolidated Edison spent \$25,000 in 1952 to help set up a consultation clinic for alcoholism at New York University Bellevue Medical center. Eighteen concerns, including Bell Telephone Laboratories and Metropolitan Life Insurance have referred problem drinkers to the clinic.

About 80 per cent of Consolidated Edison problem drinkers are willing to go to the rehabilitation clinic. Others join AA or place themselves under the care of their own physicians.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO community service activities, says that unions have a responsibility in helping the alcoholic too. "Thousands of union counselors across the country are trained to recognize alcoholics and refer them to proper agencies," says Perlis.

(This information was reprinted from one of the leaflets in the "Facts of the Month" series, available to local churches on an automatic mailing basis. For more information write to: Service department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.)

Big Gamblers Thwart New Slot Machine Law

Charles County, Md., is feeling the repercussions of a 12-year-old vote to allow slot machines in restaurants, taverns, and casinos.

In the last session of the legislature, Gov. Millard Tawes signed into law a statute limiting the number of slot machines in Charles County to 35 in any one casino.

But big gambling operators, whose five largest casinos house more than 500 operating slot machines, got enough signatures on a petition to compel a public referendum on the law in next year's general election.

Referendum means delay

Thus the limitation—originally scheduled to begin on June 1, 1960—will be delayed at least until the end of next year.

When small restaurant and tavern owners suddenly found the multi-million dollar slot machine business monopolized by the big operators, they began the sentiment for limiting the machines.

Naturally the big gambling interests want nothing to do with any limit at all, and also oppose another section of the law which places higher license fees on the larger casinos.

Attacking the gambling operators in an editorial comment recently, WTOP-TV, the *Washington Post's* radio station, said:

"WTOP believes that the best solution to Charles County's problem would be to outlaw the machines altogether, because permitting gamblers to get a foothold in any community is much the same as letting a tiger in the front door. And because slot machines offer so much quick, easy profit, the operators will use about any weapon to keep them."

Anti-Drinking Driver Law Now Effective in Vermont

Vermont's new anti-drinking driver law became effective the beginning of July.

Proponents of the law expect it to lower Vermont's highway deaths, called by Governor Stafford "the great tragedy of our time in Vermont."

Under this law anyone applying for a driver's license automatically consents to take one of three alcohol tests if picked up on suspicion of drunken driving.

The suspect has his choice of a blood, breath, or urine test. If he refuses to take any of these tests, he may lose his license. Refusal can be used in court as evidence against him.

Thousands of Methodist women across the country are studying "The Role of the United Nations in World Affairs," one of the study courses approved by the Woman's Division of Christian Service for the year 1959-60. Many of these women will return to their local churches to teach this course during the fall and winter months. In many instances men and youths will join with the women in these studies.

Women attending the summer schools of missions are displaying an unusually keen interest in this course. When comparing the courses offered at these schools, the Christian Social Relations course ordinarily has less members than the other courses.

However, in two of the schools this summer, women have shown more interest in the United Nations course than in the course devoted to town and country work, and in one instance enrollment in the UN course actually approached that of the course on Africa.

The approved study book for the course is *Contemporary Man and the United Nations* by Margaret R. Bender and Dorothy McConnell. It is available for 75 cents from the Literature Headquarters of the Woman's Division, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati 37, Ohio, and from most branches of the Methodist Publishing House.

The study guide, which bears the same name, has been prepared by Margaret Bender. It is also available from the same sources at 35 cents each.

Every effort should be made by the leaders of the WSCS and of local commissions on Christian Social Relations to jointly sponsor this course and to urge local church members to attend.



**WORLD
PEACE**

Study Reports 47,168 Foreign Students in U.S.

Statistics from the Institute of International Education indicate that there have been 47,168 foreign students in the United States during the 1958-59 school year.

This includes undergraduates, graduates, and special students. Of these, 5,432 are Canadians, many of whom might eventually become U.S. citizens.

Other leading countries are China (Nationalist)—3,837; India—3,198; Korea—2,471; Japan—2,235; Iran 2,104; Philippines—1,805; Cuba—1,645; and Mexico—1,372.

It is encouraging to note that while 10,682 are engineering students, there are also 9,472 studying the humanities, and that the 6,737 students in the natural and physical sciences are matched by 6,432 in the social sciences.

Besides these there are 3,952 in business administration, 3,765 in medical sciences, 2,340 in education, and 1,632 in agriculture.



Although Americans are traveling abroad in unprecedented numbers, the number of U. S. students who go abroad are still few compared with those who come here from foreign countries.

A total of 10,234 students from the United States studied abroad during the school year 1957-58, according to the best estimates. Of these, 6,990 studied in Europe, 1,666

in other countries of North America, and 1,049 in Latin America.

These figures indicate that Americans must develop a great deal of interest and understanding for the Near and Middle East, Africa, Oceania, and the Far East. A small but encouraging start has been made in educational exchange with Russia. A total of 17 Russian students studied here in 1958-59, while 21 American students studied in the Soviet Union.

Methodist Pacifist Meetings Scheduled

The official annual meeting of the Fellowship of Methodist Pacifists has been announced for Thursday, August 20. It will be held during the sessions of the National FOR conference at the Baptist Assembly Grounds, Green Lake, Wis.

Another meeting of FMP members attending the National Convocation of Methodist Youth will be held on Tuesday, August 25, following the Convocation's evening session at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

The Question Is: How dead can you be?

There is, alas, little reason to think that this nation now realizes what World War III would mean.

We are duly grim about warfare, of course, but ours is the grimness proper to a pre-thermonuclear world.

We still tend on the popular level, at least to think and to speak of a new world war as a last-resort option. "How dead can you be, after all?"

Unfortunately, you, we, they—all together — can now be deader than was ever possible before in human history. For the first time in human



history everyone, everything, can be dead. And this fact gives the moral problem of armaments an urgency, a relevancy, it never had before.

To treat power as power pure and simple, divorced from morality, is the ultimate unreality. We live in a world where power and morality are irrevocably joined.—*Worldview*

VID Volunteers Assist Underdeveloped Countries

A few years ago Ray Magee, a student at the Boston University School of Theology, took the lead in organizing volunteers for the United Nations. His original idea was to enroll volunteers who would be interested in working on a sacrificial basis in projects sponsored by the United Nations.

At the present time, more than 300 persons from 16 different countries have volunteered. They range from highly trained personnel with Ph.D. degrees to college freshmen. Less than half are students. They represent many fields of specialized training which will be valuable to underdeveloped countries.

Volunteers begin work

Recently the first two volunteers, sponsored by the newly named Volunteers for International Development, left to undertake literacy work in Egypt.

They will work in cooperation

with a specialized agency of the UN. However, unlike other UN experts, they will receive a sacrificial salary from funds raised by VID in the United States. VID headquarters are at 73 Hampton street, Auburn, Mass.

Needless to say, the United Nations, with its specialized agencies and many non-governmental organizations, is keeping a close watch on this experiment.

A generous response on the part of the American public could lead to a significant expansion in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations.

What Next?

On the comic pages of the *Chicago Sunday Tribune*, April 12, 1959, Radebaugh's "Closer Than We Think!" column proposed a system of "orbital bombing."

According to the item, a retrievable booster would send the nuclear weapons into space. These would continue to orbit around the globe until a military need might arise. Then they could immediately be dispatched with great accuracy to selected targets.

It is clear that before long, by one means or another, we shall all live under the threat of a push-button death. Whatever the psychological effects on the human race may be, it is a fact that some of the greatest decisions affecting the future of the human race will lie in the hands of only a few men. In this respect, democracy will be as much of a sham in the Western nations as it now is in those countries under dictatorship.

Alaska WSCS Objects to Nuclear Experimentation

The annual meeting of the Alaska Mission conference Woman's Society of Christian Service held recently in Anchorage, Alaska, adopted the following resolution concerning testing of nuclear devices:

(1) As women we are primarily

interested in the health and welfare of children.

(2) There is definite evidence that fallout from nuclear explosions in the form of Strontium 90 and other radioactive isotopes is contaminating the food and water supplies in many parts of the world.

(3) Such fallout may last many years, and cause not only diseases in the present generation, but also mutations and defects in future generations.

(4) Scientific readings of radioactivity in Alaska since the series of tests in October 1958 have increased up to 70 times the normal amounts, thus increasing fears for our own health and welfare.

(5) We object to the proposed construction of a harbor by an atomic blast in the Arctic if this would increase the radioactive fallout over the 49th state.

(6) As Christians we believe the moral implications to be as important as the physical. The continued reliance of the great powers on the threat of nuclear warfare has created a world in danger of total destruction, a position we believe to be morally wrong and totally indefensible.

Therefore, be it resolved that we hereby protest any further nuclear experimentation which increases radioactive fallout and urge our government to take the lead in the cessation of such activities.

"There Must Be Some Way That's More Scientific"



by Daniel E. Taylor

London—*World War II* and its aftermath convinced even traditionalists in Europe that some broader trade policy was imperative. This realization comes easier than the cure.

A recent step binds six Western European countries in a common market. But its usefulness has been somewhat hampered by the superior attitude of De Gaulle's France.

The Scandinavian countries are now perfecting a similar program spurred by the example of their southern neighbors, and the need for self-protection. Britain, invited too late to join the Big Six, is about ready to cast her lot with the northern countries to form a Big Seven. France, meanwhile, feels more in common with West Germany than Britain despite ancient rivalries.

These free trade combines deliver the members from undue restrictions; but they discriminate against countries not on the inside of the arrangement.

Over-arching these practical free trade regions are various such covering arrangements. There are Organization for European Economic Community, the economic aspects of NATO, and general trade agreements with the rest of the world, especially the United States.

The issue is not the existence of these new trade areas. It is whether they are the first step beyond trade self-sufficiency on the long road to world trade and development. Or, are they to become new zones of exclusiveness that actually operate as substitutes for a world-wide approach to attacks on major trade problems?

The import of the Big Six and the Big Seven depends on whether their sponsors develop them as spokes leading out to world horizons or as new rival circles whose trade walls are as high and as divisive as those formerly raised by the most ardent protectionists.

Dangerous Decision: Nuclear Agreements

The most important foreign policy issue in years—which could easily be a significant step toward a grave international crisis—is now under decision in Washington. In spite of its gravity newspapers have been largely silent about it.

President Eisenhower has sent to Congress agreements to transfer nuclear weapons information and material to seven countries—Canada, Great Britain, France, Holland, Greece, Turkey and West Germany. The agreements with the four countries last named cannot be terminated until both parties agree to such termination. Technically the United States could end these agreements unilaterally only when the NATO treaty expires, but NATO does not have a definite terminal date.

The United States is thus committed to supply information and material indefinitely. This means that Germany, for example, will have a practical veto over any agreement for disarmament or the limitation of nuclear arms. It also means that Germany in Europe, and Turkey in the Middle East can prevent any disengagement such as has been proposed by persons such as George Kennan, James Warburg, Adam Rapacki, the Polish Foreign Minister, and, by implication, the USSR.

The one underlying solution to the Berlin problem and other central European tensions would thus be foreclosed. Moreover, with one exception, these agreements would take effect in July, and, in the case of Germany, on July 24, and in effect, sabotage any Summit conference or

meeting of Foreign Ministers over Berlin. (The dates for British and French agreements are July 18, Greece, August 10, and the rest, July 24.)

Khrushchev's statement

In addition, Khrushchev's statement that if Italy and Greece receive United States missiles, the USSR will likewise arm Albania implies that if the United States spreads nuclear weapons among allies, there will be every incentive for the USSR to arm China and Eastern Europe in this fashion.

To the argument that we are not actually giving other countries the weapons, George Kennan replied:

"Now it is true that we say to (the Russians) these warheads are going to remain under our control. But I think they sort of smile when they hear us say that; they think it is a thing which is easily evaded or changed at the last moment. They feel that when the chips are down, the Germans will then have little trouble getting these weapons. . . ."

Senator Clinton Anderson later added: "We are unable to maintain a large number of individuals at those installations . . . a small group in the foreign country could very quickly take control of those weapons."

Times advertisement

James Warburg, the New York banker with a long record of brilliance in analyzing foreign policy, inserted a large advertisement in the New York Times of July 9, asking people to write or wire President Eisenhower to hold off the agreement with the Germans. He pointed out that the Senate and House of Representatives must both vote to reject each agreement if they are not to go into effect. He concentrated on the German agreement and on the President.

The Friends Committee on National Legislation, however, expressed equal concern about all the agreements and asked concentration on Senators and Congressmen.

Warburg implied that this is one of those steps to catastrophe that may be perceived only after it is too late to do anything about it.

My own judgment is that all the proposed agreements are wrong and that the most serious are with Germany, Greece, Turkey, France, and Holland—Great Britain already has nuclear weapons of her own—and that this whole issue needs widespread public discussion.

—by John M. Swomley, Jr.

● This cartoon on Civil Defense indicates some of the concerns which many churchmen feel about this one governmental program.

It could lead to a false sense of security, could divert needed funds from other more important purposes, or could lead easily to the fatalistic acceptance of the inevitability of war.



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...at your service



If the Churches Want World Peace—by Norman Hill and Doniver A. Lund, Macmillan Co., New York, 1958, \$3.

This book may be expected to find a responsive audience among certain groups of laymen who wish that the churches would not speak on controversial issues in the field of world peace.

Its thesis is that churchmen, both ministers and leading laity, do not have sufficient education and information on matters of foreign affairs and national policy to formulate accurate and wise pronouncements.

Therefore, the churches should avoid doing more than preaching a Christian concern for world peace as a desirable goal. They should enunciate the Christian concern for integrity in government and humane attitudes toward people without attempting to relate these to specific instances.

This reviewer's reaction is that the authors are too exclusively academicians whose theories sound fine because they do not take account of the way in which foreign policy is made today.

Their arguments remind one of those people who would have the United States return to its early days. Then members of Congress were elected (or were supposed to have been elected) because they were wise and honest men who should be allowed to reach their own conclusions on national legislation.

Today, not only is national legislation the result of many conflicting interest groups, some acting from selfish motives and others in the public interest, but foreign policy

also is drastically affected by the interplay of the same forces.

For the churches to abandon the field of foreign policy to private and secular groups, many of which have their own self interest in mind, would not bring the result the authors of this book desire.

With steadily increasing competence, church leaders are speaking forcefully and effectively to matters of foreign policy, and are being heard respectfully and appreciatively by officials in government.—HW



LEAFLETS

More Alcohol Facts Enter Temperance Series

The greatest change in drinking habits over the last few years has occurred among women. Today more women do not *drink*.

This statement is not a guess—it is not fiction—it's a fact! According to a 1958 Gallup Poll, 55 per cent of U. S. women now abstain. In 1956 only 46 per cent abstained.

This fact is interpreted in one of eight new leaflets which became a part of the Methodist Board of Temperance "Facts of the Month" service in July.

The other seven leaflets contain carefully documented facts about tests for drinking drivers, alcoholism programs, church positions on drinking, and similar pertinent alcohol information.

The "Facts of the Month" series, which began in September, 1957, has been well received throughout the country. Each month the Board of Temperance service department mails over 10,000 leaflets to local churches and other organizations.

Groups or individuals subscribing to the plan receive the quantities they designate each month. Payments are made on receipt or for a year in advance. Individual leaflets also are available for general distribution.

The leaflets, particularly useful for church literature racks or special mailings, cost only two cents each or \$1.50 per 100 copies.

Turn to page 10 of the Temperance section for an example of the copy and art from one of these attractive leaflets.



CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

August

20—Annual meeting of the Fellowship of Methodist Pacifists, Baptist Assembly Grounds, Green Lake, Wis.

22-27—Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

25—Meeting of Fellowship of Methodist Pacifists for members attending the National Convocation of Methodist Youth, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

September

15-17—Southeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

22-25—Western Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Portland, Ore.

29-Oct. 1—North Central Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Chicago, Ill.

October

27-29—Northeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Cresco, Pa.

Dateline

(continued from page 2)

The Board of World Peace took action in June of 1958 opposing a national merger and urging that "separate divisions" be maintained should a merger take place.

At its annual meeting June 22-23, 1959, the Board of Social & Economic Relations "approved with enthusiasm the prospect of a future merger."

The 1956 General Conference ordered the Coordinating Council to "continue its studies on the General and Jurisdictional levels" in cooperation with the three boards, "looking forward to the presenting of a plan for uniting those agencies at the General Conference of 1960."

The Council is expected to make its report this fall, in time for discussion and study before the General Conference meets in Denver, April 27-May 11, 1960.

A report is expected soon from the House Armed Services subcommittee which has been exploring charges that ranking retired officers in the employ of large defense contractors have influenced weapons orders.

The investigations turned up several possible evidences of undue influence by retired officers and the "munitions lobby."

Testimony revealed that 721 high ranking retired officers held big paying jobs with 88 major munitions and missile firms—each with defense contracts running into millions.

Other evidence included the story of a Navy lieutenant commander who was forced to forfeit his retirement pay when he allegedly sold beer to officers' clubs and ships' stores.

The Washington Post has pointed out that while some influence is probably peddled by retired officers, "it would be a disservice to conclude that most retired officers, when they leave the military service, lose all sense of propriety and national obligation."

The *Post* points out that many defense contracts are political pressure items as well. Members of Congress

are urged to back defense contracts for companies in their home states because it will mean employment for thousands of persons.

Among the reasonable suggestions for remedy that have come are:

(1) compile a public record of all retired officers who call on government agencies, to facilitate checks on abuses.

(2) make it possible for retired officers to work for the government without loss of retirement pay.

(3) establish a code of proper practices covering matters of influence, to be made an element in military honor.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that a New York State ban on the motion picture "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is unconstitutional.

The ruling also declared that a part of the New York censorship law is unconstitutional.

New York had banned the movie version of the controversial book after the State Board of Regents found it immoral because it presented adultery as a desirable, acceptable, and proper pattern of behavior."

The Supreme Court ruling holds that the First Amendment guarantees freedom to advocate ideas, even ideas that are not conventional or shared by a majority.

The Court pointed out that exhibitors could still be prosecuted after the movie is shown if it portrays scenes of a suggestive or obscene nature.

The Senate Labor subcommittee has approved a bill to hike the present \$1 an hour minimum wage to \$1.25 and extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to an additional 10 million workers. As sent to the full Senate labor and Public Welfare committee, the bill would increase the minimum wage for the 24 million workers presently covered by the Act to \$1.25 over a four-year period.

At his July 15 news conference, President Eisenhower said he agreed

with Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell that such legislation would be inflationary. Mitchell has supported an Administration bill which would extend the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to an additional 2.5 million employees, but makes no provision for raising the minimum wage above \$1 per hour.

The Senate Constitutional Rights subcommittee has approved a two-point civil rights program. It sent to the full Senate Judiciary committee July 15 a clean bill, S 2391 which would:

(1) Extend the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission from September 1959 to January 31, 1961.

(2) Require the preservation of voting records for three years and make them available for inspection by Federal agents.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.) said the bill was the best that could be reported from his subcommittee. After rejecting various amendments to the bill finally approved, the subcommittee voted to postpone indefinitely consideration of all other civil rights measures referred to it.

The Senate's Banking and Currency Housing subcommittee began hearings July 23 on President Eisenhower's veto of S. 57, the \$1.4 billion omnibus housing bill approved by Congress. In announcing the unusual hearings, Senator John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), subcommittee chairman, said:

"We know the President is wrong in the statements he made about this bill and we are going to show on record that he is wrong." The President vetoed the bill July 7, calling various provisions "inflationary," "extravagant" and "discriminatory and unfair."

A new housing bill designed to meet the President's objections to S. 57 has been introduced in House and Senate. The new proposal omits public housing projects, housing for the aged, college classroom loans, and other features of which the President disapproved.